NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877.

RUSSIANS VICTORIOUS,

BAYAZID RECAPTURED. THE TURKS ROUTED BY THE RUSSIAN LEFT WING. The Russian left wing which retreated from Delibaba followed by the victorious Turks, yesterday routed the Ottoman forces at Bayazid, and relieved the garrison which had held the citadel against the besiegers. In Bulgaria the Russians are still apparently on the defensive, but their cavalry are reported to have advanced to

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN.

BAYAZID RELIEVED-THE TURKS ROUTED BY THE BUSSIAN LEFT WING TRUESDAY.

the Shipka Pass, in the Balkan Mountains, The

St. Peterspung, Thursday, July 12, 1877. A telegram received here from Tiffis, dated Bayagid this day, announces that the garrison of Bayazid citadel have been relieved by Gen. Tergukassoff, who completely defeated the Turkish investing force, numbering 30,000, capturing 4 guns and 80 prisoners. The town of Bayazid is destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, July 12, 1877. In consequence of the cessation of the plague at Bagdad, the army corps has left there for Erzerum.

THE RUSSIAN CAMP ABANDONED. Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of July 11: "The enemy has raised his camp on the east of Kars and has retreated. We now occupy its site."

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN. BULGARIANS ARRESTED AT RUSTCHUK-RUSSIAN CAVALRY AT THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12, 1877. Several Bulgarians have been arrested at Rustchuk, charged with assisting the Russians and for menting insurrection, and also with distributing petroleum to fire the town.

Seven hundred persons were killed and wounded by the bombardment of Rustchuk up to the 28th ult. Russian cavalry are at the Shipka Pass. [This is one of the roads over the Balkans, leading from Gabrova.] A telegram published here, but not confirmed, says: "The bombardment of Rustchuk recommenced on Tuesday afternoon. Under cover of the bombardment the Russian Army attempted to take the town by assault, but were repulsed after two hours' fighting."

LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1877.

The Russians, despite the protests of the Danubian International Commission, have sunk ships laden with stores at the mouth of the Danube.

Constantinople, Taursday, July 12, 1877. The military and civil commandants of Sistova, Tirnova and Osmanbazar, have been summoned hither for trial by court-martial.

ALL QUIET ON THE DANUBE. The Times's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that all is reported quite on the Danube to-day, (flursday) notwithstanding last night's rumors of an engagement at Rustchuk.

SIMPEROPOL BOMBARDED.

Loxpox, Thursday, July 12, 1877. A Varna telegram states that a Turkish frigate is bombarding the town of Simferopol, in the

> SERVIA AND BOUMANIA. VIENNA, Thursday July 12, 1977.

The Political Correspondence's Bucharest telegram denies that the Roumanians intend to cross the Danube or have concluded an alliance with Servia. A Beigrade despatch to the same journal says the deputies who resigned their seats are to be prosecuted for calumniating the Cabinet and Skuptschina, The police have closed the Conservative Club at Belgrade. Numerous supporters of the opposition have been arrested. The state of siege which expired to-day has been prolonged. THE SERVIANS ACTING CAUTIOUSLY.

London, Friday, July 13, 1877.

A Vienna correspondent confirms the statement that no convention has been concluded between Servia and Roumania. He says the Servians hesitate until the Roumanian Army has established itself on the Prince of Roumania. The present moment is back there by a Russian column detached against that town. BUCHAREST, Thursday, July 12, 1877.

The Prince of Roumania has arrived at Kalafat.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES. LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1877.

It is depied that there will be a meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria this year. The Greek Assembly was prorogned yesterday. The Ministry is left to work at military preparations with the

financial resources at its disposai.

THE TURK AND HIS SUBJECTS. THE TOEPID TURKISH GOVERNMENT-RACE JEAL-

OUSIES OF THE CHRISTIANS-HONORS TO THE GREEK PATRIARCH-DISSENSION IN CRETE,

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.-Dr. Post, of the American College at Beirut, has been here for some weeks seeking to obtain from the Government some recognition of the diplomas granted to graduates of the Medical School. The Goverament has promised everything, but has done nothing, and he has been delayed here three weeks waiting for a promised signature. This reminds one of the experiences of Mr. Boker, formerly United States Minister here. He used to compare the Turkish officials at the Porte to a vast mass of jelly, which trembles when you speak and loses all its shape when you touch it, and you think you have done great things. But come back again shortly and there is your jelly, unmoved and in identically the same position as before. Another American in official position is wont to liken the Turkish Government to a corkscrew, which a man twists in his fingers and a bystander looking upon it will say that it makes progress upward. But although it turns around forever it will never ascend one whit. All of which Dr. Post is likely to find very true if he awaits the execution of the promised recognition

The Porte is very anxious to keep the Greeks from pushing matters to extremes just now. For the first time since the outbreak in Herzegovina they have shown a little political common sense. The Sultan has made much of the Greek Patriarch, has decorated him with the Order of Osman firstclass, and now as a further proof of good will toward the head of his Greek subjects, he has ordered a fine house to be constructed for the old gentleman, in the place of one which was burned some time ago. All this will only convince the Armenians that they must get up a revolt if they wish to obtain favors from the Turks. The race rivalries between the Christians of Turkey were never more vehement than to-day. The Bulgarians are jealous of the Servians and anxious to have the Turks crush both Montenegro and Servia, because the territory about Nish and extending from there well down into Macedonia will be lost to Bulgaria if Servia fights and has a share in dividing European Turkey. The Greeks are ready to fight against Russia and Pan Slavism and actually talk of furnishing 30,000 men to occupy the passes of the Balkans, because they believe that the Balkans are the natural frontier of New Greece on the north. The Armenians are ready to betray both Greek and Slav into the hands of the Turks, because the sacred mission of Russia is to care for the members of the Greek Church, and therefore assigns to Armenians a second blace. The fusion of the races which are sandwiched in together in all of Turkey south of the Danube is going to be a fearful problem for some One, even after the last of the Sultans is dead. The

fagot will not bind up well, for it contains some very crooked sticks.

The Cretan difficulty is slowly looming up again. There are now four parties in the island; (1) the Turkish party, mainly composed of Moslems and Greeks in government offices; (2) the Grecian party, which is working for annexation to Greece, but at present limits its demands to a modest autonomy with no obligation to send representatives to the assembly ; (3) the English party which advocates English occupation and protectorate over the island; and (4) the Russian party clamoring for a foreign prince to be placed over the island after the Roumanian precerumored alliance of Servia and Roumania is demed. dent. Of these parties the Greek party has a majority, the Turkish party is next in size, and the Russian party is youngest and feeblest in numbers, but commands a goodly supply of money, and will undoubtedly have an opportunity to make itself heard before the present war closes. The position of the Turkish Governor of Crete is evidently not a bed of roses. The Turks have only one measure to propose whenever the Cretans become restless. After a long and tiresome negotiation by the Governor, when the people are about losing patience, and public meetings begin to be held, the Governor blandly suggests his new idea, which is that an equal number of Christians and Moslems be selected to bear the complaints to Constantinople. This always results in nothing, but it is always proposed as an entirely new measure by each succeeding Governor. The farce is now about to be enacted again, owing to the fact that the Governor has been changed since the last deputation was sent here

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

THE MOHAMMEDAN VALLEY FORGE. Mukhtar Pasha is as pious a commander as Washington. While his army was encamped on the crests of the Souzhanlu range, with the Russian center in front, and the left wing creeping on the Ararat chain from Toprak-Kaleli, he never missed his prayers. Five times each day be left his tent, and, kneeling on those snow-covered and dreary hights, prayed fervently to show-covered and observed and all the context of the course pendent of the London Telegraph, who caught him at his devotions, evidently has little sympathy with Missulman piety, for after commenting upon the masterly inactivity of the commander, he sarcastically remarks that Allah will probably allow the Torks to be defeared.

VON MOLTKE AND THE BALKAN.

The Balkan, at the highest point, is not re than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. the war of 1828-'29 Count Moltke, who was then a Captain o the Prussian Army, was attached to the Russian headnarters. His de-criptions of the seat of war, and his criticisms of the strategical movements of each army, attracted little attention when they were first printed, inasmuch as the writer was comparatively unknown, but famillarity with the ground, as well as his present repuconsider the Balkans as offering a very serious obstacle to the advance of an army. He names six roads as practicable for troops: (1) From Tirnova to Kasaulik; (2) from Tirnova to Slivno; (3) from Tirnova to Osman-Babat: (5) from Prayadi southward-the read taken by Diebitsch in 1829; (6) from Varna along the coast. Three of these roads lead from Tirnova, which is now scenpled by the Ru-sian cavalry; and dispatches within 48 hours have stated that the Russian outposts had been pushed as far as the mountain passes in the direction of Von Moltke describes as one wideh may be forced with out much difficulty. The roads are probably much better to-day than they were fifty years ago. The real strength of the Balkan less in the position of the entruched camp of shumia in front of it. As Ven Molthe remarked fifty years ago, so long as this stronghold can be retained by the enemy the passage of the mountains will always be a histardous uniertaking. Diesitisch ansked Shumia in 1829, and, leading across the mountains an army of invulies, dictated peace at Adrianople; but he han erippled the Turkina army in a great battle before he turned his face southward.

PATRIOTIC RUSSIAN WOMEN.

Throughout Russia, the war-feeling is exceedingly strong. The Russlan women, especially, display a warm interest in the welfare of the army. "Two days ago," writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Manchester Examiner, "at the invitation of Baroness Radinah, I spent as hour in going over the building near the Turkish side of the Danube. It is not probable | Fort Nichols in which the Red Cross Society is instal that this hesitation on the part of Servia will restrain and anything so perfect in its arrangements can scarcely the Prince of Roumania. The present moment is thought to be favorable for crossing the Danube, as it is supposed at the Roumanian headquarters that a portion of the garrison of Widdin has been sent to expect the control of the garrison of Widdin has been sent to expressing to Madame Radinah my astonishment at the the regulation pinafore, with a red cross on their breast. But the Baroness told me that one was Madame Narisch-Schouvaloff, and all ladies of rank and fortune-all working as if their daily bread depended upon their exertions. In every noble mansion, in every cottage in Russia, this fighting for the Cross, the women are silently working for those who fall in its defence. It is a national war, and the sentiment is the same in the breast of the princess as of the peasant. From what I have seen, I be lieve there is not a lady in Russia who would not cheerfully place every jewel she possesses—and ladies here are fully place every jewel she possesses—and ladies here are rien in jewels—to be disposed of for the cause in which her country has taken up arms. If these who take so loudly of "British interests" could see, as I have seen, the devotedness of this people to the object for which war is being waged, I believe they would feel ashamed of the policy when puts imagined self-interests before the calls of humanity, and would leave some millions of fellow-thristians to toil on under a barbarous yake because of some fancied detriment that may easile in years to come."

THE STATE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 12.-Erroneous reports have been circulated about the abandonment of the proposed State Centennial celebration at Kingston, on July 30. The celebration will certainly be held, the arrangements being in the hands of an energetic committee, who are working vigorously. The affair will be on a large and appropriate scale, consisting of a par-nde, addresses by Chauncey M. Depew, Judg Westbrook, and Gen. Geo. A. Sharpe, and other appropriate exercises. Prominent State and National offi-cers are invited and will attend. N mbers of military and other organizations have made preparations to visit the city and participate in the celebration. The Committee of Arrangements, of which Mayor Lindsley is Chairman, invite all bodies which feel disposed to join, to come, requesting that the names be forwarded in netwance. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all who come.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. Brunswick, Me., July 12.-The commencement exercises of Bowdotn College opened to-day by the forming of the procession of the Alumui, which marched to the First Parish Church, headed by Chandler's band, of Portland. The exercises at the church proceeded, and

the following speeches were made:
Salutatory, in Latin, George T. Little, Auburn; A Plea
for Censervatism, John E. Chapman, Portland; Beauty,
Curtis A. Perry, Brunswick; Protection of American Industry, Edward C. Metealf, Brunswick; Political Degen
eracy, William C. Green, Bolster's Mills; Genius vs.
Labor, Carroll W. Morrill, West Falmoutn; Authority on
Public Opinion, William T. Cobb, Beckland;
The Limits of Government, James W. Sewall, Oldfown;
Mythology, R. Peary, Portland; How should the President of the United States be Elected, John A. Roberts,
Andover; Greek Philosophy in the Age of Caero, A. V.
Cole, Brunswick; Valedictory, in Latin, D. O. S. Lowell,
Denmark. The degrees were then conferred and the
benediction was pronounced.
Prof. John Avery, of Iowa, was chosen Professor of the following speeches were made:

Prof. John Avery, of Iowa, was chosen Professor of Greek and Latin; the Rev. Egbert C. Smyth was elected Trustee in place of the Rev. Samuel Shepley; W. L. Pat nam, of Portiand, was elected Vice-President of the Board, vice E. C. Smyth, chosen Trustee. The degree of A. M. of the course, was conferred on A. B. Currier, of the Class of 1857; M. A. Cochran, of the Class of 1862, and G. M. Walker, of the Class of 1873. The Athenian Society voted to transfer their library to the College, and appointed a committee to complete the transfer.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS AT ODDS.

Carrie and Anna Abrams, 18 and 15 years of age, and living at No. 143 Mauger-st., Brooklyn, E. D., were locked up in the cells of the Sixth Precinct Station-House last night, charged by their mother with leaving their home, and going up-stairs to live with their widowed sister, whom the mother claims is a disorderly person. The family has borne a good reputation heretofore, and is well known in Williamsburgh. The daughters all aver that the mother is so cruel and brutal in her conduct to the two girls arrested, that it is impossible to

live in the same part of the house with her. The case will come up in Justice Guck's court this morning, and has excited a great deal of attention in the neighborhood where the family resides. The girls are prefix and well educated. They threaten to bring suits for false language. st their mother and father, who are large

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

THE TESTIMONY OF STILES CONTRADICTED-REPORTS

OF THE PURCHASE OF VOTES San Francisco, July 12.-A dispatch of yesterday from Portland, Oregon, says: State Senator Pal-mer in his examination before the Oregon Investigating Committee, in contradicting the testimony of Stiles swore positively that he never told a living man, woman or child in the world that he was going to be Superintend* ent of the Pemtentary. Dr. J. B. Bailey testified as follows: I have lived in Benton twenty-five years; Legislature as a Nesmith man; Benton County favored Nesmith as against Grover by a large majority; in a talk with me Palmer said; "as far as Benton County is concerned, I don't care par-I expect to leave here; I have been offered the superintendency of the Penitentiary and expect to accept it." This was on the Sunday after the Senatorial election. I saw Goldsmith at Salem at the time of the election; he neither admitted nor denied that he brought money to Salem. Paimer told me that he supported Nesmith in the cau us, but concluded that he did not fill the bill as a Democrat; consequently he went over to Grover. No one told me that money was used; but many persons told me they thought it was, Whittaker, President of the Senate, told me immediately after the election, "I am satisfied that Grover has been elected by the use of money; I don't exactly know it, but I came pretty near seeing money paid out." Witness continued: "Whittaker is a farmer and a Democrat; la told me he was satisfied Nesmith had no chance; he had cen too many men go up-stairs, including Mosier, Butler and others; they have gone up to get money."

and others; they have gone up to get money."

Benjamin Simpson, Surveyor-General, testified: The evening before the caucus, Palmer told me he was going to be Superintendent of the Penitentiary; had been offered it; he was going to support Grover, as Nesmith would not go into cauvass; Palmer admitted to me he told several persons he was going to be Superintendent.

A number of witnesses residing in Salem were called to impeach Stiles's veracity. All testified that Stiles's repritation for truth and veracity was bad; that his testimony was unworthy of belief.

MORMON MASSACRES,

A VOLUNTEER WITNESS AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG. Springfield, ill., July 12.-Capt. John Tobin, formerly a resident of California, late of St. Louis and still later of Springfield, will be one of District-Attor-

ney Howard's principal witnesses to prove Brigham Young's personal connection with the massacre of the Gentiles. His name is mentioned in Lee's confession. He tells a long story, which is in substance that, having gained the confidence of Young by aiding Mormon grants, he was appointed instructor of the Territorial militia, which position he resigned because the cavalry guide a party of three strong, out-speken auti-Mormons mounted Mormons, led by Bracham Young, jr., and was compelled to stop, under the pretense that they were going to Cultivaria to misrepresent Mormonism. They finally proceeded, but were continually degged by camping at night. The party were left for dead, and the afterwards, the United States mad wagon, and a party enroute to San Bernardino, took them up : but two number died soon after. Toola received a shot in the right eye which made him nearly blind. He claims to have important documentary evidence of plottings against the Government and the Gentiles, on the part of

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS CONVICTED. Springfield, Mass., July 12.-In the trial of the bank robbers at Northampton to-day, the jury returned a versiet of guilty after an hour's deliberation. The prosecution announced his readiness to proceed with the trial on the indictment of breaking and entering Casher Woittlesey's house, the first trial being for breaking and robbing the bank. The defense asked for time to secure additional counsel and for preparation; and

Brigham Young.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

the transaction of routine business, Dr. Lyon of Provikinn, nee Princess Kourakini; another the Countess | dence, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, re ported the members of the present board as candidates for the ensuing year, and they were elected, with the adcrology was unable to make an extended report. A. P. Stone, Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Mass., presented a paper upon the educational outlook. The Rev. A. D. Mayo, A.M., of Springle ld, Mass., read a paper on the recent assault upon the Norma. Schools.

INTER-ACADEMIC PRIZE CONTEST.

Albany, N. Y., July 12 .- At the inter-academic contest for prizes in plane geometry, essay-writing declamation, and recitation, to-night the prizes were awarded as follows: Best in geometry, Everett J. Esselstyn of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute; hest essay, Austin B. Bassett of the Albany High School; best declamation, Edward O Brien of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; best recitation, Clara M. Spence of the Albany High school.

THE STORY OF FRENCH PURCHASERS OF SUP-PLIES.

CHICAGO, July 12.-It is proper to state regarding The Inter-Ocean's story of heavy contracts, made in Cateago and elsewhere by agents of the French Government for meats, etc., telegraphed from here Tueshere deny having any knowledge of the matter, and a large portion of the business people disbelieve it. No further facts substantiating the story have come to

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE MAINE COAST. ROCKLAND, Me., July 12.-Secretary Sherman and parfy arrived here this afternoon on the United States steamer Iris, which went to meet the U. S. Grant, after her accident last evening. The Grant struck on the in her bottom, and was on the beach. Secretary Sacrman and party visited Limestone Quarries this afternoon and reembarked t six o'clock. They leave to-morrow morning for Grantle Island, and will proceed thence to inspect the Life-saving stations east of here.

THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.-The sale of the depot and track in this city of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad which was to take place to-day under a decree of the Supreme Court of the State, has been ad. journed by Judge Trigg of the United States District Court, on petition of Watson Mathews of New-Jersey, Wm. J. Pierson of Connecticut, and R. R. Dos of New-Hampsture, until their rights in the promises are settled by the United States District Court for West Tennessee.

A REPEATER TO BE TRIED.

Philadelphia, July 12.-Frank Kelly's ondsmen will surrender him to the authorities at neon to-morrow, and in the afternoon be will start for Cincinsalt in charge of officers, where he will stand trial en scharge of leading a gang of repeaters during the Con-ressional election. It is understood he is wanted in Cancinnati for the purpose of obtaining from him such in-ormation as he possesses of the frauds committed during

A RACE COMPROMISE IN SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12 .- A meeting of the white and black citizens of the region known as the scene of the Ellenton riots last Autumn, was held yesterday with a view of restoring peace and harmony. Resolutions were unanimously adopted looking to the cessation of troubles between the races, and to the drop-ping of the pending prosecutions in the State and Fed-eral Courts.

SENATOR SARGENT'S LIBEL SUITS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12. - The Alameda County Grand-Jury to-day began the consideration of a charge of libel preferred by Senator Sargent and Congressman Page against The Chronicle. The Grand-Jury of Yaha County have ignored a similar complaint on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

service they would come down-town in procession bearing the Union Jack, which it was supposed would not arouse adverse feelings. In anticipation of this, thousands hurried off to the vicinity of Knox Church, but still there was peace. Inside the church the congregation was small. Rev. Chas. A. Doudiet, Deputy Grand Chaplain of the Supreme Grand Lodge of British America, and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, who officiated, were the regalia of the order, and a number of people in the body of the church carried orange lilies. He preached from Acts, 25th chapter, verses 10 and 11; St. Paul's appeal unto Cæsar. He remarked that every sentence uttered here will be perused in many quarters through the glasses of prejudice and hatred, and saying how difficult it is under such circumstances, with the best intentions, to avoid hostile criticism or willful misrepresentation.

THE MURDER OF HACKETT.

In the afternoon, Thomas Hackett was brutally murdered. According to one account, about 1:30 two women were standing on Victoria Square, one with an orange hily in her breast. The other snatched at the lily and the women commenced to fight. Hackett interfered and tried to separate them. People gathered around, a fight ensued, and several shots were fired. The man with the check suit being badly handled rushed to an adjoining store where he was followed. Several parties endeavored to protect him and a further row took place during which he was shot three times in the temple, killing him instantly. The police then marched down to disperse the crowd.

An account of the day's disturbances is given by an eye-witness as follows: "About 1:20 p. m. a shout went up in the neighborhood of the cab stand on Leraig-st., and instantly there was a general rush in that direction. A young man (Hackett) in gray clothes was seen running for shelter, pursued by a large crowd of men and boys. When he got on the steps of Robert Dunn & Co,'s store he found the heavy doors partially closed. The leaders of the mob tried to pull him off the steps, nearly tearing his coat off. A young man, said to be a clerk in Mr. McMaster's store, rushed forward to protect him. One of the mob was about to strike Hackett, when he fired several shots in rapid succession. Almost at the same moment shots were fired at him by persons in the crowd, one of which struck him on the forehead and he fell. When he was down other shots were fired at him for what seemed quite a long time. No one went to his assistance, and he lay bleeding on the sidewalk until a policeman arrived. The wounded man was placed m an express wagon, and a white handkerchief dropped over his face, and guarded by some policetnen was borne away."

A very painful feature of the affair was the behaviour of the mob when a Protestant clergyman came up to offer prayer for the dying man. The reverened gentleman was rudely pashed back, the case was adjourned to next Monday afternoon. A | and despite his remonstrances, and the mute appeal the case was adjourned to next Monday afternoon. A mode of the mod maintenance of order, and it was generally remarked streets, a surging, excitable crowd, evidently made up of persons longing for an outbreak. No attempt was made to disperse them. As the body of unfortunate Hackett was being driven off from the scene their bats and waved them with a triumphant air.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

Another eyewitness of the shooting in Victoriasquare gives the following; A crowd of Icish had been watching in Rodegonde-st, for a man who had taken refuge in a house there, after protecting a lady who was insulted for wearing an orange bly. About 20 minutes later, a young man dressed in light clothes went past from the house. He was believed to be the man the crowd was watching for, and as he had an orange filly, the crowd rushed after him. When he got in front of the new buildings adjoining Aderman Clendenning's stores, he endeavored to run into Fortification-lane, but the crowd was too close, and then a gentlemen interfered, stating that he would take the young fellow's part. At this the mob turned from the young man first pursued and attacked the other. The first man then got away and rushed into Dunn's. The second endeavored to follow, but the mob was so close, those inside shut the door suddenly and he was at the mercy of the crowd. In this alarming position, elevated above the surging multitude, he drew his revolver and fired into them. The mob then began to fire, when two balls day night, that a number of the most prominent packers struck Hackett, who fell to the ground and shortly

Thomas L. M. Hackett, the murdered man, was a traveling clerk for McKillop's Commercial Agency, an Orangeman, and a member of the Church of England. He wore no regalia, but carried a revolver, and fired a shot from the steps of Dunn's store after he was attacked.

A young man named J. R. Morrison, an employee of A. H. Sims & Co., was badly bruised and beaten by a mob. Chas, Boon, tailor, of St. Lawrence and Main streets, Edward Giroux, the noted Lacrosse player, and Mr. Henshaw were also badly wounded. There is every tikelihood of serious disturbance

during the night. Precautions are being accordingly taken to prevent further serious consequences. The general disposition of the crowd is eminently aggressive.

The name of a woman who was wounded cannot be ascertained. She was taken away immediately. The crowd is watching the railway depot in expec-

tation of the return of the Orange Young Britons, in which case they will have a warm reception. It has been announced that the boys will not return until to-morrow morning. The city is in a ferment of excitement, and thousands have congregated around Orange Hall. Mischief is feared.

Trouble is expected at Point St. Charles, where an Orange dinner will take place at Loma's Hotel. The Prince of Wales Rifles have been ordered there for protection.

THE ORANGE MANIFESTO. The following manifesto was published here to-

To the Public of the Dominion : As many mistaken ideas prevais about the Orange Order, we state here by way of preamble, and in the very words of our printed Constitution, that the Loyal Orange Association is formed by persons desirons of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and practice of the Christian religion; to maintain the laws and Constitution of the country, afford assistance to distressed members of the Order, and otherwise promote such landable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the ordering of religious and Christian charity and the supremacy of law, order and Constitutional freedom; and whereas, when we had intended this 12th of July, 1877, to celebrate the day by a procession from our lodge-rooms to the church, there to return thanksgivings to God for the great deliverance he granted the nation on the day of

day:

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

BLOODSHED IN MONTREAL.

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BLOODSHED IN MONTREAL.

BACKETT, A YOUNG ORANGEMAN, BRUTALLY MURDERED IN THE STREET—NO PROCESSION HELD—THE MOB INSOLENT.

MONTREAL, July 12.—It is generally believed that had the English police system been in force here the troubles to-day would not have occurred. People and roughs of the hardest description were allowed to loiter and congregate on the streets and corners, to the terror and intimidation of respectable citizens. At an early hour the streets were lined with loafers, many of whom were strangers, and most of them were armed. They included in remarks as to what they would do, significantly pointing to the contents of their pockets. Both Orangemen and Catholics evidently expected the worst, and were prepared for it. The Orangemen proceeded quietly to church this morning, singly or in little squads; but it became rumored on the street that after the service they would come down-town in procession, Lie 12—midmight—All is now quiet.

The DRANGE ANNIVERSARY.

the battle of the Boyne in 1690, we have asked they donnered, for protection, both threats of violence, and in consequence have asked the authorities of Montreal for portection, both civil and military, which they have shown themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find to find a find military, which they have shown themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find they have shown the resolved to find that for least to ourselves and to food to carry into effect on intention, feeling that if the same liber y which they have shown themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find they have shown themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find they have shown the said relieved in themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find to find a propose to five they have shown themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find to find a find military, which they have shown themselves unwilling to accerd. We had resolved to find themselves unwillin

ALL QUIET LAST NIGHT. MONTREAL, July 12-midnight.-All is now quiet in the city. Some of the Young Britons returned to-night from Cornwall. The mainder will come back to-morrow, A deputation consisting of the Presidents of the St. George, St. Andrew, and Irish Protestant Benevolent Societies waited upon the Mayor this evening, asking that the calling out of the military be declined, saying that the police is competent for the duty. The military was, however, called out by the Deputy Adjutant-General, on his own authority. It is reported that Boon, wounded in the riot to-day. died to-night.

ORANGE CELEBRATION AT OTTAWA. OTTAWA, July 12.-The Orangemen of this district are celebrating the day at Bett's Corners and Dominion Springs. They paraded the city in a body at 6 o'clock this morning and again at 9 o'clock before

leaving for the country. All is quiet here. LARGE PROCESSION IN TORONTO. TORONTO, July 12.—Beyond some stone-throwing around a tavern insQueen-st., the day passed off quietly in this city. The procession was very large,

including several lodges from Buffalo.

GOOD ORDER IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1877. The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne has been extensively celebrated by Orangemen in Ire-Cetton Convention. W. B. Forwood was elected Presland. The day passed off without disturbance of

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETIES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 .- For the first time in several years the Orangemen of this place failed to make their usual parade in honor of the 12th of July.

SENSIBLE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK. THE GEANGEMEN ENJOY A PICNIC AND EXCURSION.

A pleasant excursion up the Hudson and a day of festivity at Dudley's Grove, formed the features of the celebration by the Orangemen of this city and Brooklyn yesterday, of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. It was the fourth annual plenic of the Orangemen, and so agreeable has this method of observing the day been found, that none express a desire to ca perience again the danger and annoyance of a street parade. The Brooklyn party, numbering about 400, em barked on two barges, at Fulton-st, at 8 a, m. At Twenty-fifth-st., North River, they were joined by the New-York delegation of about 700 persons. As the obers of the various lodges stepped aboard the boat, ere was, from the almost total absence of regular, little to indicate the character of the party. On board wever, about a dozen orange scarfs were produced and put on by the leading officers, and a few banners were un urled, bearing the titles of the respective

While the barges were at Twenty-fifth st., the Rev. J. V. McNamara, a Catholic priest, came on board one of the barges, stepped up to one of the efficers, and presented to him a princed address, after which he returned to the pler. This address begins with deprecating the hostile attitude which Catholics and Orangemen have always occupied toward each other. "We fought among ourselves," it stated, "and the enemies of our country laughed, while the world at large wondered the we could be so blind, so bigoted, and so treacherous." Both parties, it was stated, were to blame for the

Both parties, it was stated, were to blume for the crimes which had beer committed. "In the garb of religion, certain from have served the devil by secretly instilling bigotry, which is ever sure to reveal uself in attacity." The address closes with the hope that friends in brothe hood and conciliation may hereafter characterize Catholics and Orangemen. Mr. McNamara, in his address, stated that in the semiments which le expressed he had the concurrence of many of the best men in the Catholic Cauren.

The trip up the Hads et, which occupied nearly three hours, was spent chiefly in dancing, in which the grove the marty separated into groups, each of which sent the nours until four as suited it. Under the irrest lunches were enjoyed, after which in my again resorted to the dance on the shady platform. No special expresses whatever were included in the programme, the day being given up to sport and joliky. At thice, the hilarity became somewhat upreartous, through the excessive trainigence in heer of some of the party, but good order was maintained, and no disturbance occurred. By 4:30 octock the party had recentarized, and after two and a half hours of further dancing reached he city. The efficers and members of the lodges unite in characterizing this as the quietest and most successful plents they have yet heid.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGISTS.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIA-TION-AN IDEAL ALPHABET-ELECTION OF OFFI-

Baltimore, July 12 .- At the session of the American Philoiogical Association to-day, papers were read on "Vocabularies of Children Under Two Years of "Cockneyisms," "Viegil's Use of the Collective Noun," Different Ferms of Assibilation," and other sub

jects. Prof. F. A. March of Lafayette College, Eastern Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Reform in English spelling, presented a report, which says:

The attempt to prepare an English alphabet according to the principles which an ideal alphabet would seek to adopt for its characters—forms which would stages the sounds signified—brings out the following facts: There are eighteen Roman letters which commonly represent in English nearly the same elementary sounds which they represented in Latin. It seems best to follow the Latin and other languages written in Roman lejters in the use of a single sign for a short vowel and its fone form, distinguishing them, when great exactness is required, by a diacritical mark the alphabet should then have 32 letters. It seems necessary, therefore, that there should be a transition period, and for this the following susgentions are made:

First.—Transition characters may be used resembling, if possible, two letters for A (fate), E (mete), I (fine), U (pure), S (as), G (gin), and C (cent).

Second.—The digraphs now representing single consonants may be mand and otherwise treated as single letters.

Third.—New letters can be introduced by using them. English Spelling, presented a report, which says:

rs.
Third.—New letters can be introduced by using them nipu.—Ava raters can be introduced by using them only for the old which they resemble in form.

Fourth.—Long words bear enouges best, and vowels are more easily changed than consonants, which project more above and below the fine; dropping the silent "e" is the easiest change.

The committee was continued, with instructions to nicate with associations of this character in England. The following officers were elected for the ensuing

President-Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, Johns Hopkins hiversity.

Vice Presidents-Prof. John S. Sewall, Pangor Tacolog cat Seminary, and Prof. Crawford H. Toy, Greenville Secretary and Curator-Prof. Samuel Hart, Trinity Col-

Treasurer—Cnas J. Buckingham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Executive Committee—Professors F. D. Alem. University Cincinnait; W. W. Goodwin, Harvard College; F. A. Marsh, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; J. H. Trum. bull, Harriord, Ct., and W. D. Whitney, Yale College The next annual meeting will be held at Saratoga, July 9, 1878.

The Spelling Reform Association meets to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at John Hopkins Hall.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Boston, Mass., July 12.—The City Council of Cambridge having voted to remove City Treasurer Whitney, Mayor Allein has vetoed the order on the ground has the council has no legal right to remove him during his term.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PREMIER NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12, 1877 The Globe states that there is not a shadow f foundation for The Daily News's assertions about th Earl of Beaconsfield's anxiety to retire on account of its health. His resignation was never contemplated.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT AT FRANKFORT. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 12, 1877.

Ex-President Grant and party arrived here

this morning from Wiesbaden. They were received at

the station by the American Consul-General and a Reeption Committee. The American residents displayed flags from their houses in honor of the occasion. ENGLAND AND SAMOA. In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr.

Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by the Right Hon. William E. Baxter (Liberal), Member for Montrose District, said no petiton had been received for a British Protectorate from Samon, and, as at present advised, the Government is indisposed

to assume it.

WAR IN ABYSSINIA. LONDON, Thursday, July 12, 1877. A special dispatch from Alexandria to The Daily News says an Englishman who has just arrived from Adowa reports that a force armed with 24 cannon and 14,000 Remington rifles is leaving Adown for the frontier of encounter the revolted tributary, King Meneek. A great battle is imminent. The King of Abyssinia has expressed his willingness to resign in favor of

THE LIVERPOOL RACES.

Alamyo, a son of the late King Theodore.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12, 1877. This was the third and last day of the Liv erpool July Meeting. The principal event, the race for the Liverpool Cap, brought out a field of 12 horses, and was won by Lord Roseberry's The Snail with 5 to I laid against him in the latest betting; Petrarch at 3 to 2 came n second, and Advance at 25 to 1 third.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONVENTION. INTERESTING PAPERS READ-TRADE REFORM SUG-GESTED.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 12, 1877. Nine American delegates and representatives from Havre, Amsterdam, Hamburg and other Continental markets, and influential representatives of the

ident, and R. Holt Vice-President. The President welcomed the delegates to the most imp-rtant gathering ever held in connection with the trade. He referred to the altered condition of the cotton industry in consequence of the abolition of slavery and the establishment of cable communication with the United States.

Liverpool trade were present at to-day's sitting of the

Mr. Simpson of New-Orleans, President of the American delegation, read a paper on "The Shipment of Cotton from New-Orleans," claiming that the utmost care was taken to secure shipment in good condition. Mr. Campbell of New-York read a paper on "The Cot-

on Trade of New-York," and claimed that his Exchange had taken steps in regard to business in "futures," whereby losses to those outside from fluctuations were

Mr. Proskauer of Mobile, Mr. Bright of Galveston and Mr. Muir of Savannah, read reports as to the conduct of the trade at their respective ports.

solutions to the following effect were then passed: That in consequence of the serious losses to the mer-chants of this country by damage to cotton, particularly from Mobile and Galvesten, a more efficient inspection before shipment should be provided, and no cotton should be supped beyond the port of Mobile, or outside the bar at Galveston, except from covered lighters; that when exceptional allowances for damp are being made at the scales no cotton shall be shipped until authorized by the inspectors; that it is desirable that cotton should be bought and sold in America at net weight.

A resolution that all bales on which an allowance for damp has been made should be specially marked was re-

The Vice-President read a report on the cotton-trade of Liverpool and the steps taken to carry out the recmendation of the former conference. This report is to form the subject of to-morrow's discussi

THE NEW BEDFORD SPOKEN.

Losnos, Thursday, July 12, 1877. The schooner New Bedford, twenty feet long, which sailed from New Bedford May 28 for London, with Capt. Crape and wife, the only persons on board, was spoken on the 6th inst. in letitude 46° north, longitude 29° west. All were well. The little vessel had encoun tered six gales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1877. The Senate of the University of London has well as in that of medicihe.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1877.
Parliament will probably be prorogned on Au-Madrid, July 12 .- The Marquis of Orovio

LONDON, July 13 .- The Spanish Cortes has been prorogued. THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

THE WAR A SERIOUS QUESTION. POSSIBILITY OF CALLING OUT THE MILITIA IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Washington, July 12.—The Administration tuting just now the most serious question with which it has to deal. The latest reports from the seat of war prove what was before known that the military force now on the Pacific coast is altogether inadequate for the prompt suppression of the present troubles. To reinforce the tr ops with regulars would involve the transportstion of men and material of war across the continent an I before the relief would reach the Pacific coast it might be too late for it to be of any assistance. If matters continue to look as serious as at present in the Northwest it is not impossible that the President may call upon the States to furnish militia for the suppression of the war.

THE WORK TO BE DONE BY CAVALRY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12 .- A Portland, Oregon, press dispatch says a telegram received to-day at Military Headquarters, dated Cottonwood, July 8, annonnees that all of Joseph's band have crossed the Clearwater and are supposed to be heading for the Bitter Root country. Should this prove true the fight will be a running one, where the infantry will be comparatively on-effective and the decisive work will have to be done by cavalry.

DIABOLICAL PLOT OF TRAIN-WRECKERS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 12.-Later advices from posville, Mo., say that late yesterday counsel for the to seckers moved for a continuance, which Judge His granted. This will take the trial over to the first Monday in September. Another, the sixth man, has been indicted for complicity in nurder and the wrecking of the train. His arrest will be effected in a day or two. It is said there were ten men engaged in the deed, and that it will be proved on the trial that they intended to murder every person on the train. They had clubs in readiness to brain those who were hurt too badly to run, and designed to shoot those who attempted to escape. The bodies were to be piled in the wreck, the torches applied, and all evidences of crime were expected to be destroyed by the flames.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—The promoters of the Liberian emigration scheme craim to have enrolled the names of 2,500 colored persons in this city and 30,000 in the Sixte, who consent to emigrate.

Boston, July 12.—Albert H. Joy, who has been on trial at Salem, Mass, for the murder of Charles H. Gliman, was found gully to-day and sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of October.

NORFOLK, Va., July 12.—During a squail last night the ing Storm Signal filed and sunk while lying alongside her wharf. This vossel was built for the Signal Service Department, and was used to reconstruct the North Carolina coust signal telegraph lines.

BOSTON, July 12.—A sail-boat was washed ashore on Revere Beach on Tuesday, in which George Baker and Hiram B. Morse, both of Lynn, had previously started, on Monday, for a trip to Boston. The boat was badly damaged, and both men were undoubtedly drowned.